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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/570,347	06/28/2006	Francois Girard	P29468	5450
7055 7590 03/30/2011 GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C. 1950 ROLAND CLARKE PLACE RESTON, VA 20191				
EXAMINER MEYER, KATY E				
ART UNIT 3618		PAPER NUMBER		
NOTIFICATION DATE 03/30/2011		DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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# Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/570,347

**Applicant(s)**

GIRARD ET AL.

**Examiner**

Katy Meyer

**Art Unit**

3618

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 January 2011.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 8-43 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 8-43 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on January 24, 2011 has been entered.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

**Claims 8 – 15 and 17 – 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Callegari (US 5,108,125) in view of Bejean (US 5,333,890).**

As for claim 8, Callegari discloses a cross-country ski system (Fig. 1) comprising: a cross-country ski (34) comprising an upper surface (35) including a central zone constructed and arranged to receive a device (10) structured and arranged to be connected to a part of the boot (17) in an area corresponding to the metatarsophalangeal bending zone of a wearer's foot for binding a boot to the ski (Fig. 1); the central zone of the ski comprising a binding zone having a location for receiving the binding device; the upper surface of the ski comprising an upper support surface

(35) arranged on at least one of two lateral sides of the location to receive the binding device, the upper support surface being exposed laterally of the binding zone for coming in direct contact with the boot when a skier using the cross-country ski system exerts a pressure force with the boot toward the ski (see Fig. 4). Callegari does not disclose a recess in the upper surface of the ski.

Bejean discloses a cross-country ski system in which an upper element (5) is received in an upwardly facing recess (Fig. 5) in the upper surface of a lower element (4). The recess extends at least partially to a depth below said upper surface (see 4b). Bejean teaches that joining an upper element and a lower element via a longitudinal recess facilitates manufacturing and the selection of desired performance characteristics (see column 1, lines 28 – 33).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the binding device disclosed by Callegari such that it was partially sunk into a recess in the upper surface of the ski, as shown by Bejean, to simplify assembly of the ski and binding and to achieve desired mechanical response characteristics.

As for claims 9 and 11, Bejean discloses lateral shoulders (4b) formed by said recess such that a boot can be supported directly on the shoulders (see Figs. 7 and 10). The shoulder support surface is above the upper surface of the recess. Furthermore, Callegari discloses a boot that is directly supported by laterally exposed surfaces of the ski (Fig. 4).

As for claims 10 and 12, Callegari discloses two lateral upper surfaces arranged on respective sides of the binding and in the metatarsophalangeal bending zone of a wearer's foot (Fig. 4).

As for claim 13, Callegari and Bejean meet all the limitations as described above with respect to claim 8. Callegari further discloses a binding device including a mechanism (29) for engagement with the boot.

As for claim 14, Callegari shows a cross-country ski system wherein a binding device has a lesser width than the width of the ski (see Fig. 4).

As for claims 15, 18, and 19, Callegari discloses a binding device comprising a rib (36) adapted to be positioned within a downwardly facing longitudinal recess (19) in a sole of the boot. There is no base plate mounted between the boot and the upper support surface of the ski in the system shown by Callegari (see Fig. 4) that would interfere with direct contact between the boot and the lateral upper support surfaces.

As for claim 17, Callegari further discloses a front jaw (24), a front bar (20), an elastic return mechanism (31), and a rear bar (21).

As for claim 20, Callegari discloses a support surface in the metatarsophalangeal bending zone of a wearer's foot (Figs. 3 and 4).

As for claim 21, Callegari and Bejean meet all the limitations as described above with respect to claim 13. Callegari further discloses a ski (34) having an upper surface width greater than a width of the binding device (Fig. 4). Callegari further discloses a rib (36) which is an integral part of the binding device.

As for claims 22 and 24, as discussed above, Callegari discloses an assembly in which the boot is supported directly by the upper surface of the ski, without interference from a base plate (see Fig. 4). Callegari further discloses a boot comprising front and rear bars (20 and 21).

As for claim 23, Callegari further discloses a front jaw (24), a front bar (20), an elastic return mechanism (31), and a rear bar (21).

As for claims 25 and 26, Callegari discloses a binding zone having a width less than that of the ski for the entire length of the binding zone, thus exposing lateral support surfaces (see Fig. 4).

As for claim 27, 30, and 35, Callegari discloses an upper support surface (35) extending to an outer transverse edge of the ski (Fig. 4).

As for claim 28, 31, and 36, Callegari discloses a location for receiving the binding device in the area of the metatarsophalangeal bending zone (see Figs. 3 and 4). If one were to recess said binding device as suggested by Bejean, the recess would necessarily be located in the metatarsophalangeal bending zone.

As for claims 29, 32 – 34, and 37 – 39, Callegari shows flat ski, which lacks a boot-sole engaging rib. The boot-sole engaging rib is an integral part of the binding device.

It is noted that the teachings of Bejean are relied on only to show a method of assembling an upper ski element and a lower ski element by nesting said upper ski element in a recess formed in said lower ski element. If one were to apply this assembly method to the binding device (i.e. upper ski part) and ski (i.e. lower ski

element), then one would arrive at applicant's invention. Furthermore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized the desirability of forming the recess with only the size and length necessary to accommodate the binding device.

As for claim 40, Callegari discloses a cross-country ski system (Fig. 1) comprising: a cross-country ski (34) comprising an upper surface (35) including a longitudinal central zone constructed and arranged to receive a binding device (10) to be connected to a part of the boot (17) in an area corresponding to the metatarsophalangeal bending zone of a wearer's foot for binding a boot to the ski (Fig. 1); the longitudinal central zone of the ski comprising a binding zone for receiving the binding device, said binding zone having a width less than the width of the ski (Fig. 4); the longitudinal central zone of the ski further comprising an upwardly facing boot support surface (35) extending laterally of the binding zone. Callegari does not disclose an interruption in the upper surface of the ski.

Bejean discloses a cross-country ski system in which an upper element (5) is received in a recessed interruption (Fig. 5) in the upper surface of a lower element (4). The recessed interruption extends at least partially to a depth below said upper surface (see 4b). Bejean teaches that joining an upper element and a lower element via a longitudinal recess facilitates manufacturing and the selection of desired performance characteristics (see column 1, lines 28 – 33). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the binding device disclosed by Callegari such that it was partially sunk into a recess in the upper surface

of the ski, as shown by Bejean, to simplify assembly of the ski and binding and to achieve desired mechanical response characteristics.

As for claims 41 – 43, Callegari discloses a binding device comprising a rib (36). There is no base plate mounted between the boot and the upper support surface of the ski in the system shown by Callegari (see Fig. 4) that would interfere with direct contact between the boot and the lateral upper support surfaces.

**Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Callegari (US 5,108,125) in view of Bejean (US 5,333,890) as applied to claim 8 above, and further in view of Kenney (US 6,257,620).**

Callegari and Bejean meet all the limitations of the claimed invention, but do not disclose an upper surface that is wider than a gliding surface. Kenney teaches a ski having an upper surface (21) that is wider than a gliding surface (22) – see Fig. 2, lower left embodiment. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the ski taught by Callegari to have a narrower gliding surface to minimize surface contact, thus reducing drag.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 8 – 43 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Katy Meyer whose telephone number is (571)272-5830. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday, 8:00 am to 6:00 pm.



If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, J. Allen Shriver can be reached on 571-272-6698. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Katy Meyer/  
Examiner, Art Unit 3618